

## The Industrial Revolution - day 1

Entrance task: Think:

What is a revolution?

Today: **Intro to the**

Industrial Revolution:

Why England

Homework: Ch. 20-2



## The Industrial Revolution

- \* Began in mid-18th century (1750) in England
- \* England had the necessary ingredients for the growing industrial development
- \* Necessity is the mother of invention

## What is a revolution?

What are the ingredients of a revolution?

Are the results always good?

Are the results always lasting?

## Why England: Political Advantage p. 124

- Stable government
- Mercantilism
- Empire - resources & markets
- Enclosure Acts = Labor source
- Isolated from continental problems



### Economic Advantage

- No trade barriers
- Scientific agriculture
- Transportation system
- Lots of raw materials
- Huge markets
- Labor surplus
- Available capital (\$)



### Special Advantages

- Mobile and growing urban population
- Social approval of profit motive
- Interest in science and technology
- Innovation was valued
- Calvinist work ethic



### Geographic Advantage

- No place was more than 60 miles from the sea
- Secure island location



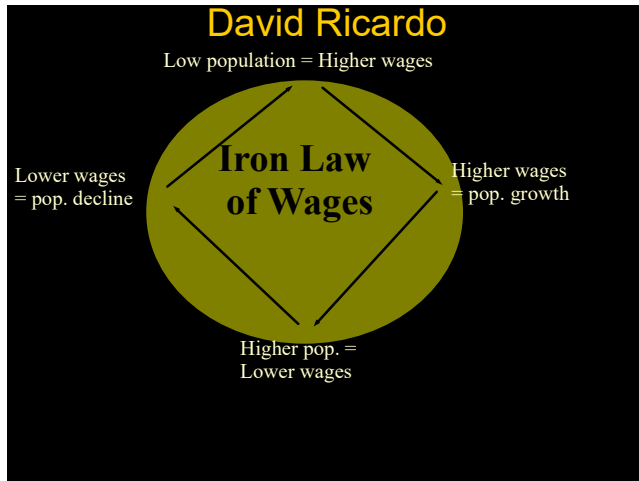
### European Railroad Expansion, 1825-1870

*Data are kilometers of railroad track in use.*

Country	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1860	1870
Austria						1,357	2,927	6,112
Belgium						854	1,729	2,897
Britain	43	157	544	2,411	4,081	10,662	14,603	19,987
France		31	141	410	875	2,915	9,167	16,465
Germany/ Zollverein			6	469	2,143	5,856	11,089	17,211
Italy				20	152	620	2,404	6,429
Russia				27	144	501	1,626	10,731
Spain						28	1,649	5,295
Switzerland						25		
Total Continent		31	167	1,421	4,772	12,362	30,591	65,140
Total Europe	43	188	711	3,832	8,853	23,024	45,194	85,127
Percent in United Kingdom	100	84	77	63	46	46	48	31


Source: Compiled from data in B.R. Mitchell, *European Historical Statistics, 1750-1970* (London: Macmillan, 1975), pp. 581-584

The Industrial revolution 4 min



**Thomas Malthus**

- The dismal science of economics
- Population growth will exceed the food supply
- Famine, war, disaster needed to keep population in check



**Homework**


Ch. 20-2

**The Industrial Revolution - Day 3**

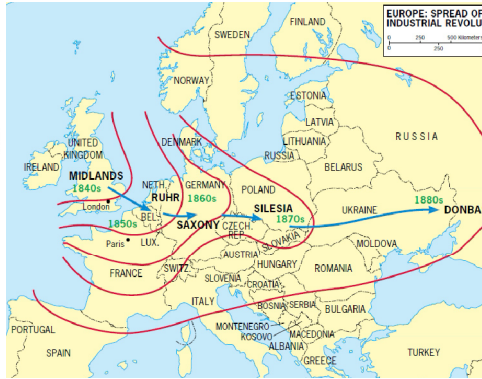
Entrance task: Think -why did the industrial revolution spread at different rates on the continent?

Today: The Industrial Revolution spreads

Homework: Ch. 20-3



- The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815) delayed **continental industrialization**.
- Britain also safeguarded its lead by making travel abroad by skilled artisans and mechanics and export of textile machinery illegal.



## Other obstacles to industrialization

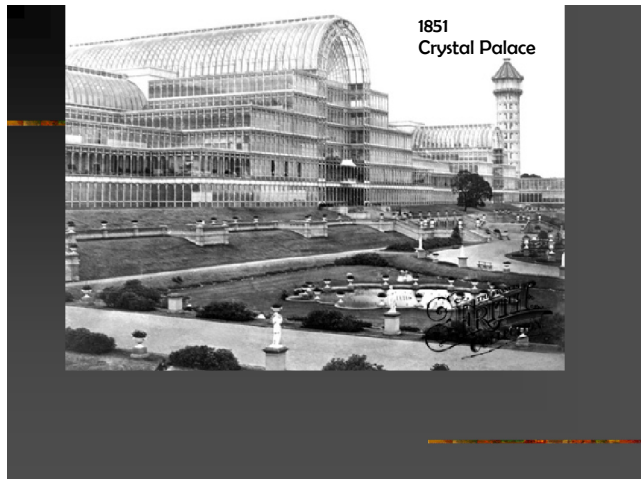
- \* Competition of cheaper British goods drained the capital needed for investment in industry from other countries and toward Britain
- \* Internal tolls and political disunity prevented the integration of national economies needed to industrialize.

## Other obstacles to industrialization

- \* Coal and iron deposits were usually far from each other, making it hard to concentrate the resources needed for industrialization.
- \* Britain itself actively worked to keep its technical knowledge from leaking beyond its shores.
- \* Widespread resistance to industrialization in other countries, as people were reluctant to give up their traditional ways, feared the loss of jobs to machines, and saw the pollution and squalor of Britain's cities at that time.







## Chart interpretation

In groups, examine the charts relating to the industrial revolution.

List 3 conclusions that may accurately be drawn from this information

Is there any info that seems contradictory?

**Table 1**  
Percentage Distribution of the World's Manufacturing Production,  
1870 and 1913  
(percentage of world total)

	1870	1913
USA	23.3	35.8
Germany	13.2	15.7
U.K.	31.8	14.0
France	10.3	6.4
Russia	3.7	5.5
Italy	2.4	2.7
Canada	1.0	2.3
Belgium	2.9	2.1
Sweden	0.4	1.0
Japan		1.2
India	11.0	1.1
Other Countries		12.2

<http://legacy.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/indrevtabs1.asp>

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

**Table 2**  
The Rate of Industrial Growth in Five Selected Countries  
Indices of Industrial Production

	UK	France	Germany	Russia	Italy
1781-90	3.8	10.9	-	-	-
1801-14	7.1	12.3	-	-	-
1825-34	18.8	21.5	-	-	-
1845-54	27.5	33.7	11.7	-	-
1865-74	49.2	49.8	24.2	13.5	42.9
1885-94	70.5	68.2	45.3	38.7	54.6
1905-13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of world industrial production in 1913	14.0	6.4	17.7	5.5	8.7

<http://legacy.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/indrevtabs1.asp>

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**Table 3**  
Output of Coal and Lignite\* - Selected Countries, Annual Averages

\* very soft coal - poor quality \*\* in million metric tons

	UK	France	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Russia
1820-4	17.7	1.1	1.2	0.1	-	-
1840-4	34.2	3.5	4.4	0.52	4.1	-
1860-4	86.3	10.0	20.8	4.1	10.2	0.04
1880-4	158.9	20.2	65.7	17.0	17.5	3.7
1900-4	230.4	33.0	157.3	38.8	23.3	17.3

**Table 4**  
Output of Pig Iron - Selected Countries, Annual Averages

a weak iron (in thousand metric tons)

	UK	France	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Russia
1781-90	69	141	-	-	-	-
1825-29	669	212	90	85	-	164
1855-59	3,583	900	422	306	312	254
1875-79	6,484	1,462	1,770	418	484	424
1900-14	8,778	2,665	7,925	1,425	1,070	2,773

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

**Table 5**  
Growth of the Cotton Industry in Selected Countries

(Cotton Spindles - Selected Countries, Annual Total Figures [in 1000's])

	UK	France	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Russia
1834	10,000	2,500	626( 36)	800	200	700 (1840)
1877	39,500	5,000	4,700	1,558	800	2,500
1913	55,700	7,400	11,186	4,909	1,492	9,212

**Table 6**  
[See this data presented in a variety of ways - Table 6 Extra]  
Spread of Railways in Ten Selected Countries  
(Length of line open [in kilometers [1km = 5/8 mile]])

	1840	1860	1880	1900
Austria-Hungary	144	4,543	18,507	36,330
Belgium	334	1,730	4,112	4,591
France	496	9,167	23,089	38,109
Germany	469	11,089	33,838	51,678
Great Britain	2,390	14,603	25,060	30,079
Italy	20	2,404	9,290	16,429
Netherlands	17	335	1,846	2,776
Russia	27	1,626	22,865	53,234
Spain	-	1,917	7,490	13,214
Sweden	-	527	5,876	11,303

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

**Table 7**  
Illiteracy in Europe, c. 1850

(Approximate Percentage of Adult Illiterates is Indicated Where Known)

Countries with less than 30% illiterate	Countries with 30 to 50% illiterate	Countries with over 50% illiterate
Denmark	Austria 40-45%	Bulgaria
Germany	Belgium 45-50%	Greece
(Prussia 20%)	England 30-33%	Hungary
Netherlands	France 40-45%	Italy 75-80%
Scotland 20%		Portugal
Sweden 10%		Rumania
Switzerland		Russia 90-95%
		Serbia
		Spain 75%

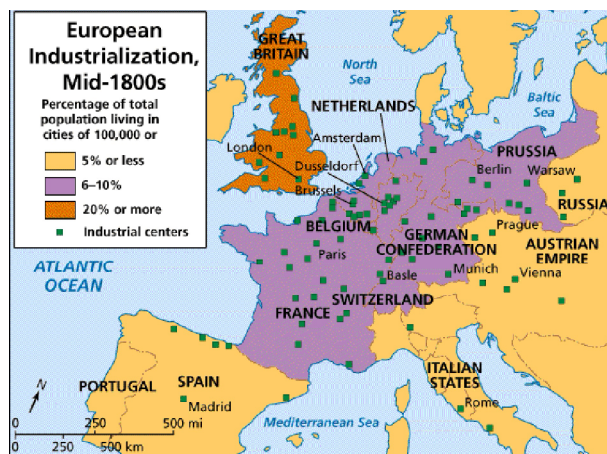
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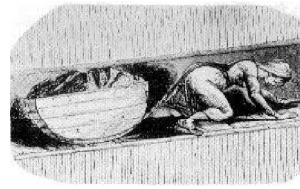
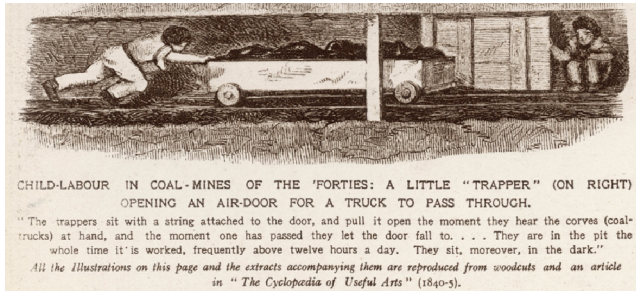
**Table 8**  
Population

(tentative estimates in millions - much of it guesswork)

*	1750/1	1800/1	1850/1	1990
Great Britain	7.4	10.5	20.8	57.1
France	21	27.3	35.8	56.1
Germany			34.0	79.0
[-(Germ+ Aust)]	18	23		
Austria			17.5	7.6
Hungary	3.5	5.0	13.2	10.5
Belgium	2.2	3.1	4.3	9.9
Italy	16.0	19.0	24.4	57.6
Netherlands	1.6	2.1	3.1	14.9
Portugal	2.3	2.9	3.5	10.5
Russia	28	40.0	68.5	146.4
Spain	8.2	10.5	15.0	39.6
Sweden	1.8	2.3	3.5	8.4
EUROPE (approx)	132.0	190.0	260.0	775.0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Homework: Ch. 20-3



Ashley Mines Commission  
1842



## Mines Act, 1842

\* Banned all females and boys under age 10 from coal mines



**NOTICE.**  
**NO FEMALES**  
Permitted, on any account, to work under ground at this Colliery; and all such is **STRICTLY PROHIBITED**, by Orders from His Grace the Duke of Hamilton.  
**JOHN JOHNSTON, Overseer.**  
REDDING COLLIERY, 6th March, 1842. J. Dunlop, Printer, Edinburgh.

## Factory Act, 1832

- no child workers under nine years of age
- employers must have an age certificate for their child workers
- children of 9-13 years to work no more than nine hours a day
- children of 13-18 years to work no more than 12 hours a day
- children are not to work at night
- two hours schooling each day for children
- four factory inspectors appointed to enforce the law

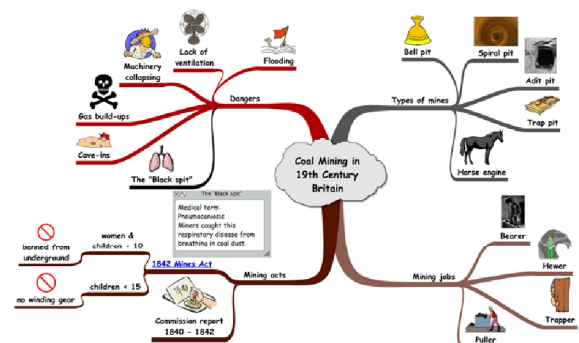
*List of Prosecutions—continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1842.						
Sept. 19	Mr. Jones, Courtgate, Birmingham.	Richard Packham and Charles Smith, Esqrs. and Captain Gales, Town Hall, Birmingham.	Employing three young persons after 6 p.m.	£ 0 0	1 0 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 19	John Jones, Forest Factory, Lane, Northwich, Cheshire.	William Perkins, Esq., and the Rev. John Rogers, Northwich, Cheshire.	Employing three young persons and one female (adult) after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	1 10 0	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 20	William Alcock, Lamb and Flag Factory, Glastonbury, near South.	James Wright and George Little, Glastonbury, Esqrs.; Town Hall, Glastonbury.	Employing three young persons and two children after 6 p.m.	2 0 0	2 0 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 1	John Howell, Reynolds, Iron, near Blackbrook, Birmingham.	Frederick Leitch, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Leigh, Glastonbury, Birmingham.	Employing four young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	2 10 0	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 8	Samuel P. Harris, City of Birmingham, near Aldersbrook, Birmingham.	Thomas Woodcock, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Leigh, Glastonbury, Birmingham.	Employing two young persons and two children after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	-	1 10 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
July 21	William Kirk, Barnley.	Thomas Woodcock, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Leigh, Glastonbury, Birmingham.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 0 0	One summons withdrawn on payment of costs, in consequence of the state of the law.

148  
Reports of Inspectors of Factories.  
[31st Oct.]

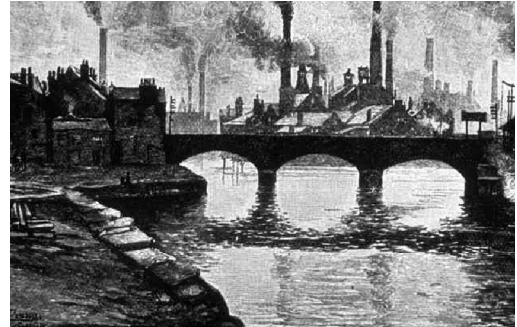
But now mark the effect of the system on women; it causes a total ignorance of all domestic duties; they know nothing that they ought to know; they are rendered unfit for the duties of women by overwork, and become utterly demoralized. In the male the moral effects of the system are very sad, but in the female they are infinitely worse, not alone upon themselves, but upon their families, upon society, and, I may add, upon the country itself. It is bad enough if you corrupt the man, but if you corrupt the woman, you poison the waters of life at the very fountain. Sir, it appears that they are wholly disqualified from even learning how to discharge the duties of wife and mother.

REPORT ON WORKING WOMEN  
SOURCE: [HTTP://WWW.LEARNINGCURVE.GOV.UK](http://www.learningcurve.gov.uk)





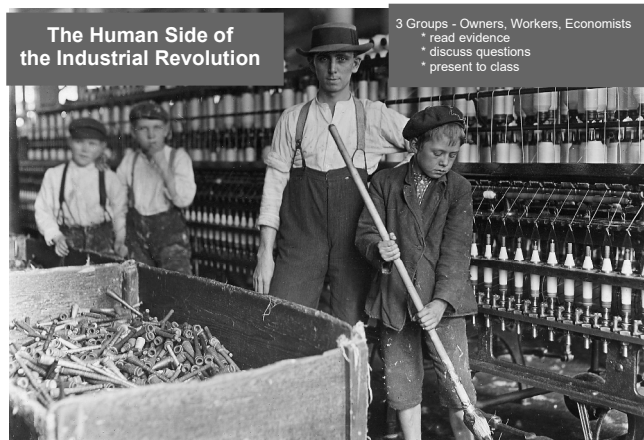
*Living Conditions*



A COURT FOR KING CHOLERA.

*Combination Acts - 1799*





### Factory owners, factory workers, economists

What is the main thrust of the argument you would like to have presented in a history of the Industrial Revolution?

What evidence supports this position?

What questions could you ask the opposing views that would force them to admit the validity of your position?

## Homework - Ch. 20-4 for Monday

### Industrial Revolution - Day 4

Entrance task: How do you think labor and industry has changed since the 19th & early 20th century and why?

Today: Political views of Industrial life

Homework - Review for quiz

### Liberals

- opposed the notion that government should regulate business practices and believed in *laissez faire* - a hands-off policy by government toward business
- Liberal opinion was based on economist Adam Smith's views in The Wealth of Nations. Smith said that businesses could make a maximum profit when operating as they saw fit. This would lead to increased production and a greater amount of goods available to consumers. Non-interference, therefore, was good for both businessmen and the community.
- According to liberals, there were bound to be poor people in society even if government enacted reforms. There was no point, said liberals, in government regulation of business because more harm than good would result.
- Liberal-minded factory owners also agreed with opinions expressed by T.R. Malthus in his Essay on the Principle of Population. Malthus insisted that the working man should blame himself - not the factory owner - for his poor living conditions. Working class families made the mistake of having more children than they could support, and were responsible for their own poverty. Overpopulation, Malthus said, is also the cause of unemployment. Large families mean more job seekers than jobs available.

### Democratic Liberals

- Some liberals turned against a laissez-faire policy and urged government reforms to help long-suffering workers.
- Democratic liberals favored higher wages, a reduction in working hours, safer conditions in factories, the formation of labor unions, and the granting of voting rights to workers

### Utopian Socialists

- A Frenchman named Charles Fourier wanted to create a *Utopia* - a perfect society. He hoped to organize a series of "phalanxes," small communities where no one would be rich and no one would be poor. The pressures and problems of an industrial society would be eliminated. People would do a variety of work to reduce boredom. The most undesirable jobs would be given to children since they would be less apt to complain. Tasty meals would be served, fine clothes worn, and entertainment provided. Emphasis would be put on the enjoyment of life.
- Another Utopian Socialist was Robert Owen. He believed that people brought up along lines of goodness and decency would turn out to be people of fine character. Owen purchased a mill near Glasgow, Scotland, where he employed workers under the best of conditions. In the mill town, he improved housing, established low-priced stores, and founded schools. In later years, Owen went to the United States and attempted to start a model community at New Harmony, Indiana. Both communities eventually failed.

### Marxists

- Karl Marx was the leading socialist thinker of his time. He and Friedrich Engels wrote the Communist Manifesto, which today forms the basis of communist thinking.
- Marx saw history as a struggle between *capitalists* (owners of business and industry, also called the *bourgeoisie*) and the *proletariat* (wage earners). Marx said that capitalists have always controlled government and used it to their advantage. The working class - with no political power - has had a miserable existence.
- Eventually, warned Marx, the proletariat would rise up and overthrow the capitalists in a violent communist revolution. Socialism will become the new form of government. In this way, wealth and other benefits of industrialization can be more evenly divided among all the people. Unemployment, poverty, hunger and slave-like working conditions will be eliminated.

1. Match the names and terms in column one with the descriptions in column two.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Charles Fourier | a. urged communist revolutions                            |
| 2. _____ proletariat     | b. wage earner  |
| 3. _____ Robert Owen     | c. criticized by Karl Marx                                |
| 4. _____ capitalists     | d. democratic-liberals favored organizing them            |
| 5. _____ laissez-faire   | e. said overpopulation was the cause of workers' problems |
| 6. _____ Adam Smith      | f. government ownership of business & industry            |
| 7. _____ Socialism       | g. his New Harmony community failed                       |
| 8. _____ Karl Marx       | h. <u>The Wealth of Nations</u>                           |
| 9. _____ T.R. Malthus    | i. a government policy of non-interference in business    |
| 10. _____ Labor unions   | j. wanted to establish a series of phalanxes              |



*Do the following opinions belong to liberals, democratic liberals, Utopian Socialists or Marxists?*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Throughout history, capitalists have taken advantage of the proletariat.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Small communities properly organized can offer citizens ideal working and living conditions
3. \_\_\_\_\_ When the government does not interfere with business, the result is increased profits for businesses, the hiring of more workers, and the production of more goods for the consumer.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Government must accept the fact that there are bound to be rich and poor people in society, and that nothing can be done about it without causing more harm than good.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Workers can achieve their goals only through violent revolution in which the wealthy are ousted from power.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Poverty and unemployment are the results of overpopulation brought on by factory workers themselves.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Capitalism should be maintained, but reforms should be made to help workers.

**How do we know what life was like for early industrial workers?**

## **The Sadler Report 1832**

"Factory labor is a species of work, in some respects singularly unfitted for children. Cooped up in a heated atmosphere, debarred the necessary exercise, remaining in one position for a series of hours, one set or system of muscles alone called into activity, it cannot be wondered at – that its effects are injurious to the physical growth of a child. Where the bony system is still imperfect, the vertical position it is compelled to retain, influences its direction; the spinal column bends beneath the weight of the head, bulges out laterally, or is dragged forward by the weight of the parts composing the chest, the pelvis yields beneath the opposing pressure downwards, and the resistance given by the thigh-bones; its capacity is lessened, sometimes more and sometimes less; the legs curve, and the whole body loses height, in consequence of this general yielding and bending of its parts."

*Excerpt from The Manufacturing Population of England (1833) by P. Gaskell, a medical observer*

It is alleged that the children who labor in factories are often cruelly beaten by the spinners or over-lookers that their feeble limbs become distorted by continual standing and stooping, and they grow up cripples. That they are compelled to work thirteen, fourteen or fifteen hours per day. Views such as these have been repeatedly given of factory labor which have persuaded many to think they must be true. But this is the exception not the rule . . . . If a spinner can now produce as much in a day as he could last century have produced in a year, and if goods which formerly required eight months to bleach, are now bleached in two days, surely these are the very causes of the amazing extension of the manufacture, and are therefore, subjects of rejoicing, not of lamentation

*Excerpt from The History of the Cotton Manufacture (1835), by Edward Baines, a factory owner*

## Industrial Revolution - Day 4

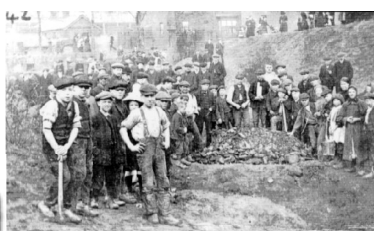
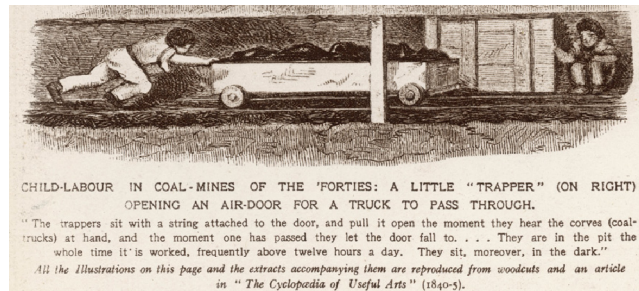
### Homework - Review for quiz

## Day 5: Capital and Labor

# in the INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



 The Industrial Revolution on the Continent. The major developments took place in Germany and in the coastal areas along the English Channel where there were better natural resources or pools of labor.



But now mark the effect of the system on women: it causes a total ignorance of all domestic duties; they know nothing that they ought to know; they are rendered unfit for the duties of women by overwork, and become utterly demoralized. In the male the moral effects of the system are very sad, but in the female they are infinitely worse, not alone upon themselves, but upon their families, upon society, and, I may add, upon the country itself. It is bad enough if you corrupt the man, but if you corrupt the woman, you poison the waters of life at the very fountain. Sir, it appears that they are wholly disqualified from even learning how to discharge the duties of wife and mother.

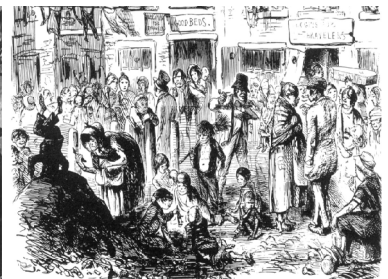
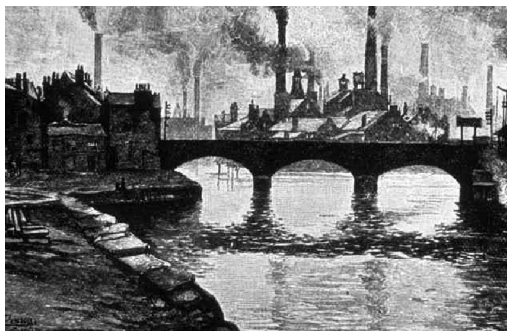
REPORT ON WORKING WOMEN  
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*Combination Acts - 1799*



*Living Conditions*



A COURT FOR KING CHOLERA.

Labor Force in York, England, 1851		
Labor Category	% of Men	% of Women
Agriculture	9.9	2.1
Building trades	11.9	0.1
Craft manufacturing/shops	42.7	29.9
Domestic service	3.5	58.9
Factory manufacturing	8.9	1.1
Public service/professions	9.4	5.8
Transportation	7.6	1.6
Other	6.1	0.4
Number in labor force	11,225	5,129
Percentage in labor force	68.6	31.4

Source: Louise A. Tilly and Joan W. Scott, *Women, Work, and Family* (NY,NY: Routledge, 1978) p. 86



### Factory Workers

Issue: Exploitation

Evidence:

- \* harsh working conditions
- \* use of child labor
- \* unwillingness of employers to provide protective measures in the factories

### Factory Owners

Issue: Factories are useful and provided wholesome employment for children and adults, improved the general level of society.

Evidence:

- \* job opportunities
- \* training
- \* moral benefits for children

### Economists

Issue: The IR provides useful data to examine the interaction of social and economic principles.

Evidence:

- \* natural price of labor
- \* power of population
- \* idea that happiness is derived from having families if one can afford one.

What is the strongest argument made by each group?

Factory Workers    Factory Owners    Economists

How should historians organize and interpret this info?

## Homework

Review for Test on Thursday

## Day 6: Industrial Revolution

Entrance task: How might life for workers and city dwellers have been improved?

Today: Ideas for reform

Homework: Guide p. 125,

Read docs in DBQ      Test on Thursday



### The Sandler Committee Report on Child Labor 1832

- \* long walk to work
- \* long hours, little time for meals or breaks
- \* dusty, dirty work environment
- \* frequently beaten
- \* low pay
- \* indecent language - inappropriate interaction?
- \* high illegitimate rate among young women

**Labor Force in York, England, 1851**

<i>Labor Category</i>	<i>% of Men</i>	<i>% of Women</i>
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### Liberals

P. 127

- opposed the notion that government should regulate business practices and believed in *laissez faire* - a hands-off policy by government toward business
- Liberal opinion was based on economist Adam Smith's views in The Wealth of Nations. Smith said that businesses could make a maximum profit when operating as they saw fit. This would lead to increased production and a greater amount of goods available to consumers. Non-interference, therefore, was good for both businessmen and the community.
- According to liberals, there were bound to be poor people in society even if government enacted reforms. There was no point, said liberals, in government regulation of business because more harm than good would result.
- Liberal-minded factory owners also agreed with opinions expressed by T.R. Malthus in his Essay on the Principle of Population. Malthus insisted that the working man should blame himself - not the factory owner - for his poor living conditions. Working class families made the mistake of having more children than they could support, and were responsible for their own poverty. Overpopulation, Malthus said, is also the cause of unemployment. Large families mean more job seekers than jobs available.

### Liberals

P. 127

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- Liberal opinion was based on economist [redacted] views in The [redacted]. Smith said that businesses could make a maximum profit when operating as they saw fit. This would lead to increased production and a greater amount of goods available to consumers. [redacted] therefore, [redacted] the [redacted]
- According to liberals, there were [redacted] society even if government enacted reforms. There was [redacted] said liberals, [redacted] government [redacted] of business because [redacted] than good would result.
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### Utopian Socialists

P. 127

- A Frenchman named Charles Fourier wanted to create a *Utopia* - a perfect society. He hoped to organize a series of "phalanxes," small communities where no one would be rich and no one would be poor. The pressures and problems of an industrial society would be eliminated. People would do a variety of work to reduce boredom. The most undesirable jobs would be given to children since they would be less apt to complain. Tasty meals would be served, fine clothes worn, and entertainment provided. Emphasis would be put on the enjoyment of life.
- Another Utopian Socialist was Robert Owen. He believed that people brought up along lines of goodness and decency would turn out to be people of fine character. Owen purchased a mill near Glasgow, Scotland, where he employed workers under the best of conditions. In the mill town, he improved housing, established low-priced stores, and founded schools. In later years, Owen went to the United States and attempted to start a model community at New Harmony, Indiana. Both communities eventually failed.

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P. 127

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Marxists

- Karl Marx was the leading socialist thinker of his time. He and Friedrich Engels wrote the Communist Manifesto, which today forms the basis of communist thinking.
- Marx saw history as a struggle between *capitalists* (owners of business and industry, also called the *bourgeoisie*) and the *proletariat* (wage earners). Marx said that capitalists have always controlled government and used it to their advantage. The working class - with no political power - has had a miserable existence.
- Eventually, warned Marx, the proletariat would rise up and overthrow the capitalists in a violent communist revolution. Socialism will become the new form of government. In this way, wealth and other benefits of industrialization can be more evenly divided among all the people. Unemployment, poverty, hunger and slave-like working conditions will be eliminated.

P. 128

1. Match the names and terms in column one with the descriptions in column two.

P. 128

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>i</u> Charles Fourier | a. urged communist revolutions                            |
| 2. <u>b</u> proletariat     | b. wage earner  |
| 3. <u>g</u> Robert Owen     | c. criticized by Karl Marx                                |
| 4. <u>c</u> capitalists     | d. a government policy of non-interference in business    |
| 5. <u>d</u> laissez-faire   | e. said overpopulation was the cause of workers' problems |
| 6. <u>h</u> Adam Smith      | f. government ownership of business & industry            |
| 7. <u>f</u> Socialism       | g. his New Harmony community failed                       |
| <u>a</u>                    | h. <u>The Wealth of Nations</u>                           |
| 9. <u>e</u> T.R. Malthus    | i. wanted to establish a series of phalanxes              |

Do the following opinions belong to liberals, democratic liberals, Utopian Socialists or Marxists?

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>Marxists</u>            | Throughout history, capitalists have taken advantage of the proletariat.   |
| 2. <u>Utopian Socialists</u>  | Small communities properly organized can offer citizens ideal working and living conditions  |
| 3. <u>Liberals</u>            | When the government does not interfere with business, the result is increased profits for businesses, the hiring of more workers, and the production of more goods for the consumer. |
| 4. <u>Liberals</u>            | Government must accept the fact that there are bound to be rich and poor people in society, and that nothing can be done about it without causing more harm than good.               |
| 5. <u>Marxists</u>            | Workers can achieve their goals only through violent revolution in which the wealthy are ousted from power.  |
| 6. <u>Liberals</u>            | Poverty and unemployment are the results of overpopulation brought on by factory workers themselves.   |
| 7. <u>Democratic liberals</u> | Capitalism should be maintained, but reforms should be made to help workers.   |

## The Chartists

- \* Wanted suffrage for all men
- \* Appealed to millions and encourage workers to become more involved in reform movements



## The Chartists Democracy would come

- \* universal male suffrage via **EVOLUTION**,
- \* secret ballot not **REVOLUTION**
- \* frequent elections
- \* unrestricted choices of candidates
- \* paid representatives
- \* term limits
- \* no property qualifications

Read the following theses of recognized historians on causes of the Industrial Revolution in England. For each, list three bits of evidence that would support their interpretation. **P. 125**

1. "Probably the most important factor of all was the flexibility of the English social and political system."

T. Walter Wallbank et al., *Civilization: Past and Present*, Vol. 2, 5<sup>th</sup> ed. (Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman, 1985) p. 503.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

2. "By increasing productivity and at the same time releasing part of the agricultural labor force for jobs off the farm, the agricultural revolution was assisting the industrial revolution."

Crane Britton et al., *A History of Civilization*, Vol. II, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. (Englewood Cliffs, NY: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1967) p. 9.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

3. "The industrial revolution could not have taken place in improved transportation facilities had not made it possible to bring coal and raw materials to new factories having steam operated machinery and to carry away the finished products." J. Russell Major, *The Western World: Renaissance to the Present* (Philadelphia, PA: J.P. Lippincott, 1966) p. 523.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

4. "Industrial progress has not proceeded everywhere at an equal pace, some countries undergoing this process earlier and more intensely. Great Britain was the pioneer, the first country in the world in which the industrial sector of the economy came to outweigh the agricultural one in terms of manpower employed and value of goods produced." William L. Langer et al., *Western Civilization: The Struggle for Empire to Europe in the Modern World* (New York: American Heritage Publishing Company, 1968), p. 318.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

5. "The shifting to modern machine production requires in any country a certain mobility of people and of wealth. Such mobility may be produced by state planning, as in the industrialization of the Soviet Union in recent times. In England a high degree of social mobility existed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in consequence of a long, historical development." R.R. Palmer and Joel Colton, *A History of the Modern World*, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1983) p. 427.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

## Industrial Revolution

Homework: Guide p. 125

Read documents in DBQ

## Day 7: The Industrial Revolution

Entrance task: How had things changed for workers from the beginning of industrialization to later years?

Today: Industrial changes

Homework: DBQ intro and one body paragraph with document use and analysis.

Review for test on Thursday

	Early Years	Later Years
Factory Owners		
Women		
Skilled workers		
Unions		

	Early Years	Later Years
Factory Owners	Production problems, uncertain profits, invested in new equip., diverse people - the new rich	Education became more important; many inherited wealth, saw gap b/t workers & themselves
Women	Worked in mines & factories Still managed the home and child care	Sexual division of labor Middle class women = wife, mother
Skilled workers	Not many at first Mostly unskilled jobs	Benefited from unions In high demand
Unions	Illegal at first Early successful ones were made up of skilled workers	Craft unions = successful Others not until later Grand National Consolidated Union - failure

	Key idea
Luddites	Industrialism is hurting the environment, the individual, and society.
Engels	Called treatment of the British working class <b>MURDER</b> by the middle class. Poverty was the result of <b>CAPITALISM</b>
Andrew Ure	An industrialist, he said conditions for workers were NOT as bad as some have suggested

## DBQ

Assess the validity:

The benefits of the economic and technological advances gained during the Industrial Revolution justify the ill treatment of workers during the time period.

1. Brainstorm what YOU know about the topic  
\* when, where, who, what else, etc.
2. Read the docs and organize them in some way

## Good Stuff

- #1 - Book, 1829 - increase availability of goods, better food, clothing, housing, increase in wealth (although a growing gap between rich and poor),
- #4 - Andrew Ure - an enthusiast of industrialization - it's great, less physical strain than by hand, better wages too
- #5 - Edward Baines, factory owner - tales of abuse are the exception, not the rule. Production is much higher than the old way and is good, not bad.

## Bad Stuff

- #2 - Excerpt from Sadler Report, 1832 - child labor and its abuses
- #3 - medical observer - factory labor is causing physical damage to workers
- #6 - Isabel Wilson, coal putter  
Tells of hardships of working in a coal mine. First hand account & testimony

## Which ones can I analyze?

1. Thomas Carlyle, "Sings of the Times: The 'Mechanical age'" 1829 book
2. Testimony from Sadler Committee by Matthew Crabtree 1832
3. P. Gaskell, medical observer, The Manufacturing Population of England, 1833
4. Andrew Ure, *The Philosophy of Manufacturers*, 1835
5. Edward Baines, *The History of the Cotton Manufacture* 1835
6. Ashley's Mines Commission testimony of Isabel Wilson, 1842

## Contextualization

## Outside Information

The Industrial Revolution was a time in history that began around 1750 in England. It was a time of change when things went from being made at home and by hand to being made by machines and in factories. Improvements in agriculture earlier in the 18th century such as crop rotation and the introduction of new crops led to more and better food for the people. This led to an increase in population. The growing population required more efficient ways of producing goods, specifically textiles used for clothing. The benefits and advances gained during this period came at the expense of workers who worked long hours for low pay in dangerous conditions. The benefits, however, were worth the suffering that resulted in the technology we enjoy today.

## Day 7: The Industrial Revolution

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